THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS IN “THE SEA OF MONSTERS” INTO INDONESIAN

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Sarjana Pendidikan

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
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SALATIGA
2016
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Introduction

The improper use of grammar and vocabulary in translation, especially in book translation can become a serious problem for communication, that is, the intended messages may not be delivered properly. According to Siegel (1999) a lot of low quality translated books have already been spread out in well-known bookstores in Indonesia. I have an experience reading a translated book that contains a “false meaning” (the meaning was not as what the original author meant in the original book). The translated book also uses a very informal language, whereas the original book uses formal language as the word choice.

Translating a text is not easy; one of the most challenging parts of translating a text is when it comes to the word collocation. Collocation is a group of words that go together or form a fixed relationship. Natural meaning of collocation is important due to its sense of language. For example, the words “heavy rain” cannot be translated as “hujan berat” but “hujan lebat”.

Nida (1964) proposed Formal and Dynamics equivalence strategies for translation. These two equivalence strategies are believed to have a relation with collocation. Dynamic Equivalence sacrifices some faithfulness to the original text to achieve a more natural translation.

However, according to Nida, a “gloss translation” mostly typifies formal equivalence where form and content are reproduced as faithfully as possible. Dynamic equivalence is more complicated than formal equivalence due to its dynamicity.

This paper aims to analyze the collocation words in Rick Riordan’s Percy Jackson and the Olympians “The Sea of Monsters” novel (2006) that was translated by Nuraini Mastura (2009). The reason for doing this research was that of my concern towards the low quality of translated Novels in Indonesia. I chose Rick Riordan’s Percy Jackson and the Olympians “The Sea of Monsters” novel because the novel uses quite a lot of collocations. In this study, I would like to analyze the collocation
Furthermore, it is important for us to know how collocations should be translated in order to communicate the intended messages in the target language. The findings of the study are expected to provide some evidence of how collocations are translated, together with the possible considerations taken. From here, this study focuses on answering the research questions:

1. What translation strategies (formal and dynamic equivalence) are used in translating the English collocations in the novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians “The Sea of Monsters” into Indonesian?

2. To what extent is the Indonesian translation text equal with the original collocational text of the novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians “the Sea of Monsters”?

Literature Review

Translation Deficiencies

The work of translation is not something that everybody can do. It needs a good skill and hard work. Translation itself has a various definition. According to Nida and Taber in The Theory and Practice of Translation, “Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (1982, p.1). While Catford (1965), cited in Sugeng Hariyanto (2006), stated that translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Similar definition is also mentioned by Larson (1984, p.3). He said that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is the meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. From those definitions, we can see that meaning is the most important element in translation. Larson (1984, p.3), expressed his idea about
meaning in the translation as the translator discovers the meaning behind the forms in the source language and does the best to produce the same meaning in the target language - using the forms and structures of the target language. Consequently, what are supposed to change are the form and the code and what should remain unchanged is the meaning and the message.

**Culture in Translation**

Culture is one of the aspects that must be considered in translation. As Nida and Taber (1982) stated above, the definition is actually a specific one, rooted from the practice of the Bible translation. By nature, it is understood that the translation should be done to every language. Culture itself has its own definition by Oxford Dictionary as “Arts” and includes a wide range of intermediary aspects. The importance of cultural implementations for translation is now increasingly emphasized. Nowadays, Technical texts are mainly informative and addressed to an international discourse community that shares the same knowledge and values, Hussain, Lucas, Ali (2004). Vermeer, (1989) as cited in Kate James (2002), stated "language is part of a culture".

**Collocation**

In the world of translation, the most challenging part is the translation of the collocation. According to Jackson, (1988) as cited in John M. Kirk (2000), Collocation is a combination of words that have a certain mutual expectancy. For example, the English word “strong” which occurs in a limited set of contexts can go together with the word “woman”, “door”, “tea” and “personality”.

A colocation itself has a range of meaning and collocational restriction of the kinds. Cited in Zahra Zadeghi (2010), Cruse (1986) stated that a range of meaning is the words that have a range which can only be combined by a certain word. “The snake is hissing”, “the woman is hissing”, “the kettle is hissing”, so the range of the word “hiss” then includes certain creature, collection of (disapproving) people, and certain cooking utensils. While collocational restriction is a collocation that has an extremely restricted range. By the explanation above we can conclude that collocation is restricted.

A list of collocation could be found in the corpus. Corpus Linguistics studies language features based on large databases of authentic language samples stored on computer. Because its automated
quantitative analysis provides novel and refreshing insights into real language use, the corpus-based approach has rapidly spread into many language-related researches (Rebecca Hsue, 2008).

Semantically, collocation word is divided into two big parts, the node and the span (Sinclair 1991, as quoted in Martynska, 2004, p.2). Node is the lexeme under investigation that will be investigated to discover the other lexeme that regularly occurs with it. While the span, is the words either side of the node that regularly reoccurring lexemes. However, that some items with a very general application e.g. put and thing might never occur frequently enough in any particular lexical environment to be classifiable.

In general, significant collocation shows a considerable amount of position-dependence. Benson (1997), as cited in Jaff (2013), explains that a noticeable feature of all the collocational patterns that have been examined is that a significant collocation is most frequent in the span positions immediately next to the node.

**Types of Collocation**

Table 1 shows the 6 types of collocations adapted from Howert (1996) and Carter (1987).

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Collocation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjective + Noun</td>
<td>The doctor ordered him to take <strong>regular exercise</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb + Noun (vice versa)</td>
<td>I take a shower at 6 o’clock, every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun + Noun</td>
<td>There is a <strong>glass of juice</strong> on the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb + Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>We <strong>had run out of money</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb + Adjective</td>
<td>I am <strong>deeply concerned</strong> about you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb + Adverb</td>
<td>She <strong>waited patiently</strong>, but he never came.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sometimes, people made a collocational mistake. For example, someone says; “I did non”. It might be wrong but people will still understand, but it may not be natural, and fluent if a speaker says “I did nothing”, Rizky (2011).

**Formal and Dynamic Equivalence**

Nida (1964) proposed two big strategies of translation: Formal equivalence and Dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence focuses on the message, in both the form and content. Formal Equivalence tries to remain as close to the original text as possible, without adding the translator’s ideas and thoughts into the translation. Thus, the more literal translation is the less dangerous of corrupting the original message. The problem of this method is that it assumes a moderate degree of familiarity with the subject matter on this part of the reader. Dayan (2012, p.2) stated that, a formal equivalence translation between the two languages, belonging to different language families, is hard indeed, if not at all impossible. As English and Indonesian are two different languages, some language phenomena which exist in one are lacking in the other. English and Indonesian have different construction of sentence. English Standard Version of the Christian bible is the example of Formal Equivalence method. (see Table 2)

Dynamic Equivalence is seeking the closest natural equivalence to the source – language’s message (Rizky, 2011). Rizky also added that Dynamic Equivalence involves taking each sentence from the original source and rendering it into a sentence in a target language that conveys the same meaning. Dynamic Equivalence is useful when the original source is different from the target language. An example is shown by Hariyanto (2009, p.3) that the word phrase “Lamb of God” in the bible is translated into the Eskimo language. Here "lamb" symbolizes innocence, especially in the context of sacrifice. As a matter of fact, Eskimo culture does not know "lamb". Thus, the word does not symbolize anything. Instead of "Lamb of God", he prefers "Seal of God" to transfer the message. Here he considers the cultural aspects. The New Living Translation or NLT is the example of this method. (see table 2)
Meanwhile, the New International Version or NIV attempts to strike a balance between Dynamic and Formal Equivalence; the Dynamic Equivalence translation and the Formal Equivalence translation are not consistently used (see Table 2).

Table 2

*Translation Comparison Chart from Zondervan*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Readability</th>
<th>Translation Philosophy</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESV</td>
<td>Literal style, but more readable than the King James Version</td>
<td>Word-for-word</td>
<td>But we will not boast beyond limits, but will boast only with regard to the area of influence God assigned to us, to reach even you. 2 Corinthians 10:13 (ESV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLT</td>
<td>A readable translation; uses vocabulary and language structures commonly used by the average person</td>
<td>Translators were involved in bringing the classic Living Bible from its status as a paraphrase to a thought-for-thought translation of Scripture.</td>
<td>But we will not boast of authority we do not have. Our goal is to stay within the boundaries of God's plan for us, and this plan includes our working there with you. 2 Corinthians 10:13 (NLT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIV</td>
<td>an accurate and smooth-reading version in modern English</td>
<td>Attempts to balance between word-for-word and thought-for-thought</td>
<td>We, however, will not boast beyond proper limits, but will confine our boasting to the field God has assigned to us, a field that reaches even to you. 2 Corinthians 10:13 (NIV)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Communicative Aspect in Translation

This research analyzes the communicative aspect of the translation. According to Scaffner (2013), even if translation is not explicitly defined as communication, aspects of communication can be inferred from the definitions, especially in reference to the function of texts, text receivers, and the use of texts for communicative acts. Sherwood (1978) mentioned that translation is an innate skill. But he has also found, for example, when children translate, they automatically go right for the gist or meaning of the message and ignore the literal translation of the word used. We can say the translation serves the communicative purpose if it delivers the intended message towards the reader. Historically, translation has served a very important communicative purpose.

Previous Study

Some various studies towards translation collocation have also been done previously. One of them is a study conducted by Risky (2011), which analyzed Indonesian translated collocation. In her study, she found that the translator used mostly literal translation as the translation method to translate collocations. Generally, the meaning equivalence between English collocations and their literal translation is in a formal style. The findings of her study showed that there are 356 literally translated collocations and 81 dynamically translated collocations.

The Study

Context of the Study

This research is a qualitative research, the writer analyzed the sentences including collocations in the novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians “the Sea of Monsters” by Rick Riordan which was published by Miramax Books, United States in the year 2006 and the Indonesian translated novel by Nuraini Mastura published in the year 2009 by Hikmah.

The objectives of the study are to know how the English collocations in the novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians “the Sea of Monsters” are translated into Indonesian and to know to what extent the Indonesian translation text was equal to the original text of the novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians
“the Sea of Monsters” especially in the sentences containing collocations. Strategies of translation such as formal or dynamic equivalence were also analyzed.

**Data Collection Method**

To collect for the data, the researcher read both of the novels in English and in Indonesian, then put a mark on the sentences containing collocation, listed the collocations found in the novel followed by the Indonesian translation of the sentences. After listing the collocations found in the novel, the researcher checked the English collocations in the Oxford Collocation Dictionary and Longman Collocation Dictionary to make sure they are collocations and not just ordinary phrases.

**Data Analysis Method**

To analyze the data, the collocations in both languages are compared and analyzed to see whether there was meaning equivalence between the English and the Indonesian. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (the official Indonesian Dictionary) was used to check whether the Indonesian words in the translation carried the same intended meaning as in the source language. Each translation was also analyzed in terms of the translation strategy used whether formal equivalence (literal strategy) or dynamic equivalence strategy was used. The results were then divided into six types of collocations such as presented in Table 1.

**Discussion**

This study is focused on the translation of English collocations only. The translation of English collocation was divided into two; English collocation translated literally (Formal Equivalence) and English collocation translated dynamically (Dynamic Equivalence).

After reading the whole chapters in Percy Jackson and the Olympians “The Sea Of Monsters”, the writer found in total 331 English collocations. From that total number, there were 218 English collocations translated literally and 113 English collocations translated dynamically. Afterwards, the total
number of English collocation are divided into 6 types of collocations, as proposed by Howert (1996) and Carter (1987), and the following data were found:

- Adjective + Noun (171 collocations)
- Noun + Verb or vice versa (17 collocations)
- Noun + Noun (59 collocations)
- Verb + expression with preposition (53 collocations)
- Adverb + Adjective (16 collocations)
- Verb + Adverb (15 collocations)

Based on the data, the writer found that literal translations were mostly used. For each of the literal translation and dynamic translation, the writer had chosen two examples of every collocation type above to be analyze in this study. Thus, the total number of the examples is 24 collocations. In the following, the analysis of the formal style reported before the analysis of the dynamic style.

**Formal Equivalence**

**Adjective + Noun**

Example 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baggy jeans and fake feet hide the fact that he's got furry hindquarters and hooves. (page 1)</td>
<td>Celana jins longgar dan kaki palsu menyembunyikan fakta bahwa dia memiliki bokong berbulu dan sepasang kaki berkuku belah. (page 4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The noun “jeans” collocates with “baggy” as an adjective. Literally, the phrase “baggy jeans” means jeans that are loose or baggy. In Indonesia, “baggy jeans” has the same meaning or equal in formal equivalence with “celana jeans longgar”. The translator translated the collocation from adjective + noun into noun + adjective because in Indonesian, an adjective should be placed before a noun. Since the translator still kept the original meaning and context, the Indonesian translation is acceptable.
Example 2:

Source text
Tyson looked at me with fear in his one big eye, but I knew I couldn't disobey a direct order from the camp directors. (page 36)

Target text
Tyson menatapku takut dengan satu mata besar, tapi aku tahu aku tak bisa melanggar perintah langsung dari kedua kepala perkemahan. (page 63)

The noun “eye” collocates with the adjective “big”. Literally, the word “eye” means “mata” in Indonesia, and “big” means “besar”. The phrases “big eye” and “mata besar” are equal in formal equivalence. The translator translated the collocation from adjective + noun into noun + adjective because in Indonesian, an adjective should be placed before noun. The translator still kept the original meaning and context, the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

Noun + Verb or Verb + Noun

Example 3:

Source text
Sloan grinned and took charge of the picking. (page 9)

Target text
Sloan menyeringai dan langsung mengambil alih pemilihan anggota. (page 20)

The phrase “took charge” was translated literally to “mengambil alih”. The noun “charge” collocates with the verb “took”. The translator translated it in the same form in Indonesian (noun+verb). The collocation is equal in formal equivalence. The translator still kept the original meaning and context, the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

Example 4:

Source text
Thunder rumbled outside. (page 32)

Target text
Guntur menggelegar di luar. (page 70)
The phrase “thunder rumbled” was translated literally to “guntur menggelegar”. The noun “thunder” collocates with the verb “rumbled”. The translator translated the phrase in the same form in Indonesian (noun+verb). The translator still kept the original meaning and context, so the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

**Noun + Noun**

Example 5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The slashes on the hems of her jeans looked suspiciously like <strong>claw marks</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sobekan di kelim jinsya terlihat seperti bekas cakaran makhluk.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(page 17) (page 12)

The collocation above consists of a noun “claw” with the noun “marks”. The translator translated the collocation of “claw marks” into “bekas cakaran”. This phrase is included into formal equivalence. The translator translated the collocation in the same form as the source text, noun + noun. Based on the content, the collocation “claw marks” and its translation “bekas cakaran” have the same meaning, so the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

Example 6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A tour group</strong> was approaching</td>
<td><strong>Kelompok tur tengah mendekat</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(page 13) (page 24)

The noun “tour” collocates with the noun “group”. Literally, “tour” is acceptably translated into “tur” and “group” means “kelompok” in Indonesian. Phrase “tour group” and “kelompok tur” is equal in formal equivalence. Based on the content, the collocation “tour group” and its translation “kelompok tur” have the same meaning, so the Indonesian translation is acceptable.
**Verb + Preposition**

Example 7:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I slashed with riptide. (page 12)</td>
<td><em>Aku menyabet dengan riptide.</em> (page 27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb “slashed” collocates with the preposition “with” in English and translated into “menyabet dengan”. The translator translated the collocation in the same form (verb + preposition into verb+preposition). It is showed that “slashed with” and “menyabet dengan” are equal in formal equivalence. The translator focused on the source text message and still the translation is acceptable in the target language.

Example 8:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you want to get set on vibrate? (page 60)</td>
<td><em>Apa kau mau dipasang dengan nada getar?</em> (page 139)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb “set” collocates with the preposition “on” in English. As written, the English collocation “set on” was formally translated into “dipasang dengan”. The translator translated the collocation in the same form (verb + preposition into verb+preposition). Since the translator still kept the original meaning and context, the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

**Verbs + Adverb**

Example 9:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;They'll strip everyone to bones if we don't drive them away!&quot; (page 48)</td>
<td>“Mereka akan menguliti semua orang sampai ke tulang kalau kita nggak mengusir mereka!” (page 84)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb “drive” collocates with the adverb “away” in English. Literally, the English collocation “drive away” is translated into “mengusir”. Instead of translated into “membuat jadi pergi”, the translator
used “mengusir” to produce natural translation. The translator translated the collocation in the different form (adverb + verb into verb). Since the translator still kept the original meaning and context, the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

Example 10:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His hands had to be <strong>seriously burned</strong> from blocking the first volley.</td>
<td><em>Tangannya pasti sudah terbakar parah dari menangkis bola pertama.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverb “seriously” collocates with the verb “burned” in English. The translator chooses “terbakar parah” to translate “seriously burned”. The translator also translated the collocation in the different form (adverb + verb into verb + adjective). Since the translator still kept the original meaning and context, the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

**Adverb + Adjective**

Example 11:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As near as my mom and I could figure, he'd been abandoned by his parents</td>
<td><em>Menurut perkiraan aku dan ibuku, dia ditinggalkan oleh orangtuanya saat dia masih</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when he was <strong>very young</strong>, probably because he was so ... different.</td>
<td><strong>sangat kecil</strong>, barangkali karena dia sangat ... berbeda. (page 12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adverb “very” collocates with the adjective “young”. The translator translated the sentence by using the same form (adverb + adjective). Literally, “young” means “muda”. The translator expressed the idea of “young” into “kecil” because Indonesian called “children” as “anak kecil”. Since the translator still kept the original meaning and context, the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

Example 12:
**Very hard** to craft. (page 17)  
*Sangat sulit* diukir. (page 31)

The adverb “very” collocates with the adjective “hard”. The translator translated the sentence by using the same form (adverb + adjective). The translator expressed the idea of the original “very hard” into “sangat sulit”. The translator kept the original meaning and context, so the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

### Dynamic Equivalence

**Adjective + Noun**

Example 13:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You're such a loser, Jackson. <em>Good thing</em> I'm gonna put you out of your misery next period.</td>
<td>“Kamu memang payah banget, Jackson. <em>Untungnya</em> aku bakal mengakhiri kemalanganmu jam pelajaran berikutnya.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adjective “good” collocates with an adjective “thing” in English. According to the Oxford Dictionary, “good thing” phrase means a thing that is good (quality) or has an equal meaning with thanks god if it is located in front of a sentence. The translator translated the collocation from adjective + noun into noun. The translation rather used dynamic translation to produce natural translation.

Example 14:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The other kids on his team started screaming and back-ing toward the exit, but the giant named Marrow Sucker threw a ball with <em>deadly</em></td>
<td>Anak-anak lain di timnya mulai menjerit dan berlari ke arah pintu keluar, tetapi raksasa bernama Pengisap Sumsun melemparkan bola dengan <em>ketepatan tinggi</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(page 20)
accuracy. (page 10)

In English, the adjective “deadly” collocates with noun “accuracy”. In Indonesian, “deadly accuracy” literally means “akurasi mematikan”. However, because the translator wanted to produce a natural translation, the translator translated “deadly accuracy” into “ketepatan tinggi”. The translator translated the collocation from adjective + noun into noun + adjective. Since the translator still kept the original meaning and context, the Indonesian translation is acceptable.

**Noun + Verb or Verb + Noun**

**Example 15:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A few drops of root beer spilled, and Tantalus tried to dab them up with his fingers, but the drops rolled away like quicksilver before he could touch them. He growled and turned toward the plate of barbecue. He <strong>picked up</strong> a fork and tried to stab a piece of brisket, but the plate skittered down the table and flew off the end, straight into the coals of the brazier. (page 35)</td>
<td>Beberapa tetes rootbeernya tumpah, dan Tantalus berusaha mencolek tetesan itu dengan jemarinya, tapi tetesan itu berguling pergi secara tak terduga sebelum dia sempat menyentuhnya. Dia <strong>memungut</strong> garpu dan mencoba menusuk sepotong daging, tapi piring itu malah meluncur sepanjang mejanya dan akhirnya menerbangkan diri, langsung menjatuhkan diri ke tumpukan arang di tungku pembakaran. (page 62)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb “picked up” collocates with the noun “fork”. As written in Example 15, the phrase “picked up” was translated into “**memungut**”. The translator translated in the same form as Indonesian form (verb + noun). The translator translated the collocation into “**memungut**” while “mengambil” is more suitable because the term “**memungut**” is for picking up something that was fallen. The translator did not keep the original meaning and context, so the Indonesian translation is not acceptable.

**Example 16:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The table was loaded with food—pizza boxes, bottles of soda, and a stack of roast beef sandwiches on a silver platter. (page 74)</td>
<td>Meja itu dipenuhi dengan makanan—kotak-kotak pizza, botol-botol soda, dan setumpuk roti isi daging panggang di piring perak. (page 127)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The verb “roast” collocates with noun “beef”. The translator changes the collocation form (verb + noun into noun + verb). The translator rather used dynamic equivalence to be equal to the target language. So, the translation is acceptable.

**Noun + Noun**

Example 17:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The taxi spun four or five times in a cloud of smoke and squealed to a halt in the middle of the <strong>farm road</strong> at the base of Half-Blood Hill. (page 23)</td>
<td>Taksi pun berputar empat atau kali di tengah gumpalan asap dan mendecit sampai berhenti di tengah-tengah <strong>jalan pedesaan</strong> di bawah Bukit Blasteran. (page 40)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The noun “farm” collocates with the noun “road”. As written above, “farm road” was translated to “**jalan pedesaan**” (noun + noun into noun + noun), this is called dynamic translation because the translator did not use literal meaning which is “**jalanan di desa**”. The translation rather used dynamic translation to produce natural translation so, the translation is acceptable.

Example 18:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hermes’s eyes twinkled. &quot;Martha, may I have the first package, please?&quot; (page 60)</td>
<td>Mata Hermes berbinar. “Martha, boleh kuambil paket pertamanya?” (page 105)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The noun “Hermes” collocates with the noun “eyes” and translate into “**mata Hermes**”. The translation did not change the form (noun + noun into noun + noun). The translation rather used dynamic translation to produce natural translation. That is why the translation is acceptable.

**Verbs + Preposition**

Example 19:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The hair on my arms had been completely signed off.</td>
<td>Bulu-bulu di lenganku telah hangus. (page 47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(page 26)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb “signed” collocates with the prep “off”. Literally, “signed off” means “ditandatangani” from the base word “sign”. To be equal in the form of context and also meaning in target language, the translator translated “signed off” into “hangus” and changed the form from (verb + prep into verb) even so, the translation is acceptable.

Example 20:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under different circumstances, I might've busted outlaughing, but Grover's</td>
<td>Dalam kondisi yang berbeda, aku pasti sudah tertawa terbahak-bahak,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voice was deadly serious. (page 43)</td>
<td>tapi suara Grover terdengar sangat serius. (page 77)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb “busted” collocates with the preposition “out”. As written above, “busted out” was translated into “tertawa terbahak-bahak” (Verb + Prep into verb + adverb). Literally, the phrase “busted out” means “tertawa keras”. However the translator did not translate the collocation literally in order to have an appropriate translation based on the target language, the translation is acceptable.

Verb + adverb

Example 21:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her long brown hair was pulled back in a ponytail. (page 3)</td>
<td>Rambut cokelat panjangnya diikat kuncir kuda. (page 8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The verb “pulled” collocates with the adverb “back”. Literally, “pulled back” was translated to “ditarik kebelakang”, but the writer used dynamic equivalence that is looking for the closest meaning to the target language, which is “diikat”. The translator translated the collocation in the different form (verb + adverb into verb). As the translator used dynamic translation to produce natural translation, the translation is acceptable.

Example 22:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She waved her hand and iron bars <strong>slammed</strong> down over the windows. (page 107)</td>
<td>Dia melambaikan tangannya dan jeruji-jeruji besi <strong>segera turun memalangi</strong> deretan jendela. (page 183)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adverb “slammed” collocates with the verb “down”. Since the translation of “slammed down” became “segera turun memalangi”, the translator tried to keep it understandable for the target language. The translator also kept the form (adverb + noun into adverb + noun). Those are different in the term of form, but the meaning is equal. This is called dynamic equivalence.

**Adverb + Adjective**

Example 23:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She was standing in front of the Lincoln Memorial with her arms crossed, looking <strong>extremely pleased</strong> with herself, like she’d personally designed the place. (page 7)</td>
<td><strong>Annabeth tengah berdiri di depan Tugu Lincoln dengan tangan disilangkan depan dada, tampak begitu puas dengan diri sendiri, seolah dialah yang merancang tugu itu.</strong> (page 15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adverb “extremely” collocates with the adjective “pleased”. The translator translated the sentence by kept the form of collocation (adverb + adjective into adverb + adjective). The translator expressed the idea of the original message to make it more natural towards the target language.
Example 24:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source text</th>
<th>Target text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The tree itself looked <strong>perfectly fine</strong>, whole and healthy, suffused with the essence of the Golden Fleece. (page 166)</td>
<td><em>Pohon itu sendiri tampak baik-baik saja, tegap dan sehat, terpenuhi dengan saripati Bulu Domba.</em> (page 280)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adverb “perfectly” collocates with the adjective “fine”. The translator changed the form from (adjective + adverb into adj + adj + adj). Translator didn’t translate the collocation literally in order to having appropriate translation based on the target language. This is called dynamic equivalence.

**Conclusion**

The sole purpose of this study is to understand the communication aspects of the Indonesian translation of collocations in the novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians “the Sea of Monsters”. Based on the result, the translator found there were 218 English collocations translated literally and 113 English collocations translated dynamically. Most of the collocations found in this novel were translated literally.

However, one of the most important things in translation is the natural equivalent in the target language and how the translator can produce a natural meaning of the source language. The translator used either literal or dynamic equivalence to find the closest equivalence as long as it did not distract the meaning of the original message. Overall, the translator decided to combine both literal and dynamic translation to reproduce the best translation.

Overall, the function of translation is to bridge two languages so it is crucial for a translator to give the most natural translation without misleading the reader by the wrong interpretation. Translation is more complicated when it comes to collocation. This study is also to present the levels of collocation to give a better understanding.

Despite the findings, this study is still limited in several aspects. First, this study focused in the formal or the dynamic equivalence that the translator used. Second, this study also focused in the communicative aspects whether the translation is acceptable or not. Third, there are only 24 collocations...
analyzed in this study. 12 collocations analyzed in the formal equivalence and 12 collocations analyzed in the dynamic collocation. Regarding to the translation of collocation study, further research should master the translation theories and also understand the meaning and form of collocation itself. The writer also suggests focusing in Formal Equivalence or Dynamic Equivalence only to have a deeper analysis. A collocation dictionary is also needed in such a study to identify those combinations in the text because sometimes collocations are difficult to recognize.
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References


